



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 24TH, 1900.

NUMBER 30

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of July. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor to *The Rio News*.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES FADIS BRYAN, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
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Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 3 p.m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crastley & Co. 38 Rua do Ouvidor.

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ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7-30 p.m. Sundays; 7-30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

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Miscellaneous.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean naval authorities are said to be negotiating for the purchase of large quantities of coal in Europe.

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 21st says that 20,000 rifles and 20 cannons have been landed there. They were purchased in Europe by the government.

—The President of Peru has ordered a reorganization of the army and the acquisition of armament. Colonel Parra is to be sent to Europe on a secret mission.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Heavy rains were experienced at Montevideo last week.

—The United States gunboat "Wilmington," with Admiral Schley and Minister Finch left Montevideo for Asuncion, Paraguay, on the 12th inst.

—A Montevideo telegram says that the census recently taken gives the total population of Uruguay as 913,313, of which 266,000 are credited to the city of Montevideo.

—The discovery has been made at Buenos Aires of extensive robberies of military supplies from the national deposits. Some of the material has been discovered.

—It is worthy of note that the Uruguayan budget for the past financial year estimated the total customs receipts at \$10,230,000, while the actual returns, subject to some slight corrections, were \$10,054,350.

—The Argentine military school is scandalized by the robberies of war material recently discovered and demands the expulsion of the disreputable elements of the army who are guilty of these scandals.

—Some 3,000 or 4,000 Poles are expected to arrive very shortly in Misiones. That territory will soon have a larger population than many of the Andine provinces, and its population will be almost entirely Slav.—*B. A. Herald*.—Many of the colonies round Rosario are being deserted on account of the high rents asked by the landowners. Many of these [the landowners] got the land from the government for an old song. This should show the mistaken system of land laws now in force.—*B. A. Herald*.—This can hardly be called a brilliant result, nor does it reveal in any way the marked economical recovery which it was hoped would accompany the return to stable constitutional government and the general improvement in the political and administrative situation.—*Montevideo Times*, July 11.—The Buenos Aires *Herald* says that many colonists in the south of the province of Santa Fé, Argentina, are giving up wheat production because it has become unprofitable. They say that the low prices paid at present do not cover rent and expenses. They are now turning their attention to linseed.—The Brazilian government has decided to extend the prohibition against Argentine live stock to horses. The importation of Argentine horses to Brazil will be prohibited on the ground that a mild form of food and mouth disease exists here. Tuberculosis prevails in Brazil: it is said to prohibit the importation of coffee and mate!—*B. A. Herald*.

—A telegram from Asuncion, Paraguay, of the 21st inst. states that huponic pest has again broken out in that city and that rigorous measures have been adopted to check it. It is stated that 19 cases had been reported and confirmed within a few days. Disinfecting appliances and the necessary persons to use them have been sent up the river from Buenos Aires.

—The Great Western railway has already carried 700,000 casks of wine this year from Mendoza and San Juan. There are about 400,000 more casks. Probably about twice as many casks of Mendoza and San Juan wine have been carried by the other railways from Belgrano to the Boca. If France went under the sea to-morrow Belgrano would go on producing Bordeaux, Champagne and Burgundy and French labels, often full of spelling mistakes.—*B. A. Herald*.—A statement has just been published showing the movement of the Port Fund for the first six months of its existence, that is to say from January 1 to June 30. The amount paid into the Fund was \$513,912; namely \$303,789 from the 3% extra import duties, and \$210,123 from the extra 1% export duty. The expenditure so far has been \$1,462 for installation (of the financial committee), \$1,763 for general expenses, and \$6,132 for various surveying expenses, leaving a balance of \$501,080 in the hand of the commission.—*Montevideo Times*, July 11.—Several anxious friends have expressed a desire to know the final fate of our attempt to get a wash basin put into our office. Previous history of the case ended with the presence and troubles of an Inspector who was sadly gazing at the nearly completed work and wondering what he could do without a plan of the wash basin. He went away with the workmen and left the basin with the solderings exposed so that the department of public works could see that it was not soldered with putty or bread crumbs, but at length the plasterer was permitted to cover the pipes, and so far as we are informed the work was considered finished, or as the diplomats say, the incident was considered closed and after six weeks, petitions, inspections, examinations, cabinet meetings, so far as we know, the wash basin was put in without any serious international complication.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—We hear on the best authority that imaginary negotiations are going on between imaginary officials in the Argentine and Chilean foreign offices about the imaginary capture of imaginary Argentine officers on imaginary Chilean territory by imaginary Chilean troops whilst said officers were making an imaginary survey of an imaginary pass. All this news we have received from our imaginary correspondent in an imaginary city over the Andes. *La Nacion* says that the Chileans arrested some Salvation Army officers. *Tribuna* learns that they were members of a German band that infested our streets.—*B. A. Herald*.—The news comes from Sandy Point that the cold there is very severe, the thermometer marking ten degrees below freezing point, and of course the water in the tanks, etc., is frozen. Great anxiety is reported as being felt about the steamer "Burslem," a gronoff off Ushuaia. It is feared that both vessels have been lost. Great alarm was caused in Punta Arenas by the death of a stoker of the transport "Guardia Nacional" as, at first, it was thought that he had died from the huponic plague, but a post mortem examination proved that consumption had been the cause of death. An accident occurred on board the "Guardia Nacional" while she was being loaded, a heavy bale having slipped from the chains of the steam crane and fallen into the hold, severely injuring one of the men working there. The keeper of the light-house at Point Dungeness, Bernardo Mayer, has been assassinated.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.—The U. S. flag ship "Chicago" was the scene of an interesting ceremony on Monday, when Mr. Manuel Botini was presented by the officers of the United States squadron with a superb pair of solid silver candleabra. Admiral Schley, in a graceful speech, presented the gift in the name of the officers, who had assembled in the Admiral's cabin from the ships of the squadron. Engraved upon a silver plate on the box containing the candleabra is the following inscription:—Presented to Manuel Botini by the officers of the United States squadron, South Atlantic station, as an expression of their high esteem for him, and in recognition of his many acts of kindness.—U. S. F. S. "Chicago," U. S. S. "Montgomery," U. S. S. "Wilmington," Montevideo, Uruguay, July, 1900. Mr. Botini took luncheon with the ward room officers of the "Chicago" before the presentation, and he was completely taken by surprise when the beautiful gift was tendered him. So great a favorite is Mr. Botini with the officers of the U. S. squadron that all of them, without exception, entered with enthusiasm into this plan to show their high regard for him.—*Montevideo Times*, July 11.

—The financial year of the republic having ended on June 30, we give below a comparative statement of the customs receipts for two periods 1898-99 and 1899-1900. (Those for the latter months of 1899-1900 are uncorrected, which may make a difference of some \$10,000 to \$20,000 in the total for the year.)—

	1898-99	1899-1900
July	\$ 1,006,174	\$ 658,784
Aug.	" 665,499	" 714,739
Sept.	" 755,047	" 895,040
Oct.	" 656,298	" 839,247
Nov.	" 612,989	" 697,621
Dec.	" 816,347	" 920,656
Jan.	" 910,585	" 826,232
Feb.	" 715,530	" 709,962
March	" 1,062,508	" 1,073,998
April	" 1,076,401	" 1,010,758
May	" 825,947	" 1,031,190
June	" 634,384	" 676,133
Total	\$ 9,736,009	\$ 10,054,360

Total, 1899-1900	\$ 10,054,360
Total, 1898-99	" 9,736,009

Increase \$ 319,351

—A German official compilation estimates—for there can hardly be exact knowledge in such a matter—that the aggregate of German investments in the western hemisphere is a billion and a quarter dollars, of which two-fifths, \$500,000,000, is in the United States. Nearly as much more has been invested in Argentina, Brazil and Chili, the investment in the first named being nearly as great as that in the other two countries, in spite of the fact shown lately by Mr. Mullhall that British commerce was standing up against German competition better in Argentina than in other parts of South America. These statements are interesting, but we can no more treat German investments in Argentina as adverse to our interests than we can regard German investments in our own country as inimical to us. We have been very glad of German investments here; if Germans have invested \$500,000,000 in this country it was in buying property that Americans were offering for sale, or in developing natural resources, which Americans had insufficient capital, or in rendering commercial services of which Americans were glad to avail themselves and for which they were willing to pay. It would be a great misfortune if Senator Lodge's speech, or a circular of inquiry addressed by the department of state to our consuls in South America, should create the impression that we regarded with hostility German emigration to and investment in South America. We have benefited by both, and South America has merely received the overflow of German capital and labor.—*New York Times*, May 22.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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Established in Hamburg on 15th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 5an.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin

and correspondents: Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg

M. A. von Rothschild, Solme, Frankfurt a M.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, London

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 29, of 17th October, 1897.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000

Realized do " 900,000

Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
 Mendoza and Paysandú.

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London E. C.

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 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 340,000

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31 A, Rua 1.º de Março

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Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1886 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.

Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies

Heine & Co., Paris.

Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.

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Manager.

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75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,245,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$738

Profits in suspense . . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

London and County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd. LONDON.

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Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, June 11.

COFFEE CROP SITUATION.

New York, June 9, 1900.

Editor of "The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin":

Sir,—Answering your inquiry for some ideas on the present position of coffee and especially as to estimates on the current crop, we submit the following:

At the beginning we estimated the current (1899-1900) Rio and Santos crop at 10,000,000 bags, and we know of no one in the coffee trade here or in Europe who then had any different idea. In fact, as the crop went along it was supposed to be even larger than that.

In February last we gave the opinion it was 9½ and reported that conservative houses in Brazil had put it at 9½. But the output from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, will probably be about 9 millions. At the same time that we made our estimate in February of 9½ to 9½ for Rio and Santos, it was an accepted thing by the whole coffee world that the mild crops, or those outside of Rio and Santos, would fall short 33-1/3 per cent, many people giving figures of 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bags short of the previous season. We persistently denied this and were at great pains to get figures from all parts of the world where coffee is grown, and we maintained that the mild crops were not any smaller than last season. Now, the fact is that for eleven months of the present season up to June 1 the mild crops are 230,000 bags in excess of the same time last year.

The shortage in the present Brazil crop is principally owing to continued heavy rains lasting about two months and which ceased about a week ago. This retarded both the picking and the drying of the crop, and while officially all crops are counted from the 1st of July to the 1st of July it is a fact that from the middle of May forward there is usually a large quantity of new crop coffee coming in in Brazil, and our estimate for the 1899-1900 crop in Rio and Santos falls short chiefly because of this reason. While rains may retard a crop, and during harvest possibly injure its quality, rains, on the other hand, are the best element for vegetation in all tropical climates, and the plentiful rains which have occurred in the coffee regions in Brazil this year will probably prove the greatest benefit for the growing 1900-1901 crop, the flowering of which commences at the end of August.

The Brazilians have finished four crops from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1900, averaging 9,200,000 bags, against the four previous crops, averaging 5,000,000 bags.

There are a great many people who desire to believe that coffee consumption in this country has grown equal to the increased production. An increase of 5 per cent in the annual consumption of coffee the past four years would show an enormous surplus stock held somewhere or other in the United States.

In the crop year 1895-1896 there were delivered from seaports in this country 4,340,000 bags, and figuring upon 5 per cent annual increase of consumption there should be now in the hands of wholesale and retail dealers, whoever is carrying the coffee, a sufficient quantity to enable them to await until Brazil is willing to sell. We have pointed out before that the consumer has the entire control of the market, and the average consumers are fully supplied to enable them to wait for new purchases until the price is shown in the supplies. Producing countries do not have the power to dictate prices nor have speculators the power to do so, after four years of heavy production such as Brazil shows. Europe is carrying the largest spot stock ever known there at this

season of the year, and this after the interior has been buying the largest quantity of coffee in any one crop year, and, according to customs returns of bonded stocks in Germany, some of the largest cities there have two to three times the quantity of coffee held four years ago, and in fact an annual increase of actual supplies. In the United States there is a first-hand stock of about 1,200,000 bags Brazil and mild coffees, and this, after four years of the heaviest deliveries ever known. The common sense of grocers all over the country will dictate the price and nothing else will.

The daily reports given out about the plague and the number of cases newly reported in Brazil show animus on the face of them. People in the coffee trade have not got relatives in the city of Rio about whose safety they are anxious to call for such constant assurances, and it is a fact that European and Brazilian merchants are laughing at us because we are so easily influenced by matters of this nature, and the so-called bubonic plague which is doubted by experts and merchants, they think is nothing else but a money-making scheme for the doctors and others connected with it.

To obtain a permanent lower range of values there must be much smaller crops than an average of 9 million bags Rio and Santos, for that is too much, and supply and demand must still be the basis for safety in regard to future values. Production for four years has so largely overtaken consumption and the visible and invisible supplies are so heavy everywhere that in order to obtain and secure higher values there must be something in the way of a crop failure, and it is by no means a question of 8 or 9 or 10 million bags.

W. H. CROSSMAN & BRO.

Continued.]

EUROPE AND THE BOERS.

A CONTINENTAL CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

The Bibliothèque Universelle de Lausanne has distinguished itself amongst continental periodicals for supporting the cause of the British in the present war, and that by the agency of a writer whose clearness of view and cogency of argument are equalled by the vigor and enthusiasm with which he writes.

M. Ed. Tallchiet, the author in question, does good service in a striking way by tracing some of the causes of the prevalent anglophobia.

M. Tallchiet points out that the Jesuits and anti-Semites in turn fanned the flames of hatred and intolerance to such intensity that the French people, blinded by passion and bigotry, were no longer able to listen to the voice of justice nor even heed the scruples of common humanity. The victim was an individual—Dreyfus. Goaded by the strictures of the English, angry with themselves, and undeterred by the English incident in the French, at the outbreak of the present war, hurried abuse of the most virulent kind against England, accusing her of the basest motives, and endowing the Boers with every virtue.

This time not an individual, but a nation, was the scapegoat, and the same mail passion, invective and abuse were showered on poor old England, and the other nations followed suit.

"Is it not glorious," says M. Tallchiet, "for Europe to have put herself in tow of France, and to have risen up against England, without wishing to examine the cause, or to hear any thing that did not respond to its sentiments?"

The Boers manfully cultivated to the best this fertile soil. Boer agents spread the most diabolical accounts of the English and their doings; a Netherlands Transvaal committee supplied the thirsty press with marvellous news and weird ideas, and in the end, in a fit of righteous indignation—after all Europe and a good part of America was burning with anglophobia—Messrs. Chamberlain and Rhodes were accused of poisoning the public mind against the Boers.

M. Tallchiet is grieved that the English did nothing to explain to our "candid friends" the errors of their views. Our press, according to him, has not made the strength of our cause sufficiently clear. The Swiss look back to their own struggles for liberty, and imagine the Boers' case to be analogous. But Walter Fürst and the other patriots fought for liberty for all classes. They fought neither for an exclusive oligarchy, nor for the conquest of mines, nor for keeping subject races in slavery. Their cause was the cause of the nation, and they were determined to stand or fall in its defence.

Have the Boers shown a like spirit? Wary fighters and skillful manoeuvrers, they have been able to kill a number of English out of proportion to their own losses, but without carrying off one of those decisive advantages by which a nation can conquer its foes or maintain its independence.

After setting forth the impossibility of arbitration, M. Tallchiet disposes of the solicitude of the great continental powers for the preservation of the republics, which, he says, comes with accentuated pathos from those who have—with no such morbid scruples—annexed Madagascar, Finland, and Alsace-Lorraine. On the contrary, the extension of the franchise, excluding as it did the "floating population," would in no way have menaced the independence of the Transvaal—as is shown in the case of the British colonies, the Free State, and the United States of America, where the new-comers have proved themselves a source of strength and support. But Mr. Kruger chose to act otherwise and called upon its people to make great but unavailing sacrifices.—St. James' Budget, June 29.

EOLITHIC FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

A large meeting of the members of the Victoria Institute was held in London recently, at which a paper on "Eolithic Flint Implements" was read by the Rev. R. Aslington Bullen, B. A., F. C. S. The author discussed their origin, insisting that Sir Joseph Prestwich's reasons for their being of human workmanship have never been disproved, as no one has yet produced a series of examples, due to known aqueous agency, whether fluvial or marine, actually resembling eoliths. In considering their geological age, the recent evidence of Dr. H. P. Blackmore, of Salisbury, who has found eoliths by digging trenches in the Eplephian meridionalis gravels of Dorsetshire, puts man distinctly in the time of the Cromer Forest Bed, considered as late Pliocene by Lyell, and early Pleistocene by Prestwich and by Schuff. Dr. Blackmore's implements above mentioned and a series from Mr. B. Harrison were exhibited.

FOOLISH FINLAND.

After presumptuous Poland, comes foolish Finland, another small state which is infatuated enough to dream of independence and separate nationality; ideas which, in the present temper of Europe, must not be entertained for a moment against the will of a superior power. The Czar, trying to repress this, has issued an Ukase making the use of the Russian language obligatory. The Finlanders have been foolish enough to resist, and various senators and local officials have even thrown up their posts and their salaries by way of protest. This must be crushed at once. Jingoism all over Great Britain and the Continent ought to lose no time in sending a telegram of congratulation to the Czar, urging him not to waver in his course. The interests of the Empire (with a big B) whether Russian or British, must be asserted. The noble principles of Imperialism (with a big B) must be maintained. Henceforth there are to be no small states, no little independencies, no minor nationalities. The Jingoism (with a big B) have said so, and what Jingoism proclaims has to be carried out. Henceforth the world is to be divided into only two classes, Jingoism and traitors to their country, and all who do not howl with the former lay themselves open to treatment as the latter. This is the newest and greatest development of civilisation, in which the English are proudly leading the way. (Vide the reports of the London papers on the Mafeking celebrations). As to the Finlanders presuming to prefer Finnish to Russian, it is not to be contemplated for a moment. It is sheer audacity. We may next expect to hear of the Boers preferring Dutch to English. In such an emergency, the Czar cannot do better than send for Mr. Chamberlain. He is the man of the day who knows how to deal with rebellious minor peoples. But, can England spare him? — *Montevideo Times*.

SANTOS vs. S. PAULO.

Played on the Santos ground 14th and 15th inst.

Crewe and Webster opened the innings for São Paulo, playing very steadily, maiden after maiden being sent down until Webster was caught very smartly by Richards at point. King followed and was let off several times. At 37 Crewe was run out. Miller and King then ran the score up to 100 when the latter's wicket fell to Tracey. Miller as usual played a good innings and was out to a catch at mid-field. At the end of the day's play the score stood—São Paulo 8 wickets down for 156. Rule and Gray resumed the innings next day and after a few overs São Paulo were all out for 157.

Burgos and Watson then opened the innings for Santos when after one run had been scored Watson was clean bowled by King. Tracey followed and hit King into the Tennis court for 6. Burgos played carefully, giving no chances, but scoring freely.

Gray had the misfortune to bully damage one of his fingers in attempting to take a catch put up by Tracey, and had to retire.

At 128 Burgos was well caught by Miller in the long field and Tracey followed at 144, bowled by Webster. Stock played a good innings for 52 and Murray hit hard and well for 43 and together they carried the score from 164 to 226 in about 27½. Santos commenced their second innings and when time was called were 3 wickets down for 28, the match ending in a draw and brought to a close one of the most successful matches played on the Santos ground.

On the first day tea was kindly provided by Mrs. David Ellis, assisted by her youngest daughter Miss E. Ellis, who has just returned from England and is looking charming, and on the second day by Mrs. Ribton Cooke, which was much enjoyed.

The scores were:

S. P. A. C.

1st innings	
P. Crewe, run out.....	2
J. Webster, ct. Richards, b. Beardall.....	2
M. King, b. Tracey.....	42
C. Miller, ct. do b. Murray.....	91
P. Florde, b. do.....	3
W. Jeffrey, b. do.....	10
O. Brough, run out.....	2
P. Comber, b. Stock.....	1
W. Rule, b. Richards.....	1
J. W. Gray, b. Tracey.....	8
H. B. Johns, not out.....	4
Extras.....	30
	197

2nd innings

C. Miller, not out.....	10
P. Florde, not out.....	3
W. Jeffrey, ct. Barton, b. Tracey.....	5
O. Brough, ct. Richards, b. Tracey.....	4
H. B. Johns, b. Burgos.....	5
Extras.....	28
	60
S. A. C.	
A. M. Burgos, c. Miller, b. Webster.....	60
A. D. Watson, b. King.....	56
F. Tracey, b. Webster.....	50
A. Richards, b. Webster.....	15
C. L. Stock, ct. Brough, b. Miller.....	52
P. H. Gepp, ct. Florde, b. Webster.....	8
H. P. Smith, b. King.....	0
C. R. Murray, b. Rule.....	43
J. Meadows, b. Miller.....	11
H. G. Beardall, b. Rule.....	0
C. Stuart Smith, not out.....	12
Extras.....	16
	273

BOWLING ANALYSIS

S. P. A. C.

1st innings		M.	R.	O.	W.
Tracey.....	16	48	29	1	4
Beardall.....	7	15	15	1	1
Richards.....	4	23	11.4	1	1
Stock.....	7	23	13	1	1
Stuart Smith.....	—	28	8	—	—
Burgos.....	2	22	6	—	—
Murray.....	—	8	5	1	1

2nd innings

M.		R.	O.	W.
Tracey.....	2	15	6	2
Burgos.....	2	8	5	1

S. A. C.

M.		R.	O.	W.
King.....	—	54	13	2
Miller.....	—	36	21.4	2
Rule.....	1	62	15	2
Brough.....	—	4	2	—
Webster.....	2	55	15	4
Florde.....	—	26	5	—

King, 1 no ball.

Rule, 1 no ball.

Miller, 2 no ball.

S. PAULO FACTS.

The day which Fox thought had dawned for mankind "how much the best and the greatest," was observed here as a holiday in commemoration of the commencement of liberty and also of the promulgation of this state's constitution. The president held a reception in the early afternoon, and in the evening the Cercle Française gave a ball in the Rotisserie Sportsman.

On Sunday there were several small mishaps on the Avenida electric tram line. In one case the "man-catcher" demonstrated its utility by removing a child which was playing on the line. In the second, some little alarm was occasioned by fire breaking out in the framework, due to lack of lubrication. Towards evening two bonds following one another were returning to town. When opposite Mr. D. Mitchell's house, the leading bond stopped to take up a passenger. The car behind was at too short an interval to stop without any preceding notice, and ran into the other with considerable force. The spectacle of a hundred people hurrying out of the bonds in confusion afforded the appearance of a bad accident. Several people were badly shaken and the driver of the rear car had to be taken to the hospital, but otherwise the damage was confined to the cars. Traffic was stopped for some time, but about 7 p. m. the line was cleared and the front bond with the other in tow proceeded to the town.

A sensational attempt has been made to break into the agency of the Banco Mercantil de Santos, which is situated right in the heart of the city in Rua S. Bento. The bank is on the ground floor of a house which was recently vacated, and at the back of which is another empty house—fronting Rua Baduró. Through this or through the Pousão, situated next door, thieves made their way on the Saturday holiday. They first of all took up the floor of a room above the bank, but discovering another floor underneath this, they tried another room. Their final operations were directed against the wall on the ground-floor, which they succeeded in piercing. It was probably at this moment that the manager of the bank entered. He had come on Sunday evening to take money from the safe to send to Santos. The thieves must have thought that the police were lying in wait for them, in the summer as at the affair of Rua Estação, and in a panic threw down their tools and fled. The manager noticed nothing unusual, but in the morning the hole was noticed, and the police on being sent for found a perfect arsenal of house-breaking implements on the other side. Most of these were new, and of exceedingly ingenious construction. One was so powerful that it is doubtful if the strongest safe could hold out against it. It is supposed that this gang is the same which effected a robbery in a similar way through the Hotel de France last year. There are hopes that the members of it will be arrested, as an apprehension made on suspicion resulted in the furnishing of details and names.

A mistrustful telegram in one of the local papers would give rise to the supposition that the Roman mission in England had become reconciled to the non-catholicity of the Pope, for Cardinal Vaughan is described as having held a mass in St. Paul's Cathedral for the repose of the diplomatic murdered in China.

Next Sunday Mr. Morris will hold his first service in Santos.

The following extract from the Viceroy of India's letter to the Lord Mayor sets out clearly and strikingly the severity of the present famine in India. He says: "In the middle of May 1897 an area of 205,000 square miles with a population of 40,000,000 persons was affected. In the middle of May 1900 the figures are 417,000 square miles (or nearly a quarter of the entire extent of the Indian empire) and 51,000,000 persons. In May 1897 3,811,000 persons were in receipt of government relief; in May 1900 the total relieved is 5,607,000. At the present moment, if we take the whole of the affected regions in British India, 15 per cent. of the entire population are being supported by government (in many parts the proportion is nearly double; while the figures for native states, which amount only to 6 per cent., will give an idea both of the anxiety with which we interpret our own obligations, and of the need for further assistance in parts of the country, which are not less suffering but over whose administration we exercise a less immediate or perfect control." The Viceroy proceeds: "The special features which differentiate the present famine from its predecessors, other than those already described, are the absolute failure of the two last autumn and spring harvests, than which it is impossible to imagine anything more ruinous or complete; and the unprecedented loss of cattle in the central and western parts of India, which will render the task of recuperation more arduous than on any previous occasion.—*The Statist*, June 23.

NURSE.

A trained nurse, who speaks English, German and Portuguese, offers her services for any kind of illness. Can give best of recommendations.

Address, Caixa do Correio, No. 189.

S. PAULO.

A German Couple without children, offer their services, the wife as first class cook and the man as waiter. Write to this office.

F. W. SPRENGER,

SCHNEIDER,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

In folge einer nothwendigen Reise nach Europa, beabsichtigt seinen ganzen Vorrath zu ganz besonders billigen Preisen aufzuaräumen.

F. W. SPRENGER,

TAILOR,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

On account of leaving for Europe shortly is selling off his entire stock at very great reductions.

Hotels.

Restaurant & Lunchroom

ZUM MÜNCHNER KINO

10, Rua General Camara, 10

1st class German cooking,

and excellent service.

MODERATE PRICES

Hermann Morano, off.

PROPRIETOR.

ABSOLUTELY FLAWLESS

A few words on the superiority of,

TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

"I send you by parcels post a Dunlop Tyre which has had a record experience, having been in daily use on the back wheel of my bicycle since 1896, and done fully 15,000 'Tropical' miles. The front tyre, like Charley's Aunt, is still running and absolutely flawless, although fitted at the same time as the one now sent to you. I think this fact speaks volumes for the durability of your tyres."

MR. F. M. STAPLES,

Colombo, Ceylon.

In order to prevent fraud purchasers of these famous tyres should make a point of observing that the Company's trade mark is embossed on the outer cover and inner tube.

Correspondence invited with

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.



Trade mark.

RESTAURANT "CAMPI"

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid Breakfasts and Lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 13th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

Grande Hotel Metropole

131, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 131

CARSON'S HOTEL

138, Rua do Cattleto,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribolzi,

PROPRIETOR.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattleto)

Telephone No. 3,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pastern system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possees also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram cars for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful fully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

JULY 17.—Advices from Shanghai state that in the second attack on the Chinese quarter of Tientsin the allies were successful, but their losses were heavy. They captured the Chinese forts at the same time. It was found that the Chinese had treated with great barbarity the bodies of the foreigners who fell in the first attack.—It is asserted that a force of 100,000 Chinese are encamped ten miles from Tientsin. The losses of the allies at Tientsin from the 5th to the 14th inst. have been 800 men killed and wounded.—It is stated in Europe that the Chinese have 500,000 Mauser rifles and immense quantities of ammunition.—The Chinese minister in London asserts that the foreigners in Peking were safe and sound on the 9th inst.—Telegrams from Hong Kong, however, repeat the accounts of the destruction of the foreign legations and the massacre of their inmates on the 7th inst.—The Russian commandant of the Amour region states that a Russian transport had been fired upon by the Chinese near Aigun, on the Amour river.—A Canton telegram says that Li Hung Chang has been nominated governor of the province of Yehliki, and is leaving at once for the north, via Hong Kong.—Admiral Seymour has resumed command of the British fleet in Chinese waters.—A telegram from Pretoria says that 380 inhabitants of Johannesburg have been arrested on suspicion of conspiracy against the British.—The British government has ratified the Hague convention on international arbitration. (It comes at an opportune moment, when everybody is either at war, or wants to be. Arbitration at a time when military is rampant all over the world, will not excite much enthusiasm.)

JULY 18.—The *Daily Mail* says that China has declared war on Russia and has invaded Siberian territory.—Twenty-two thousand more Japanese troops have arrived at Tokyo.—The Chinese are fortifying Wooning.—The Boxers have destroyed the Catholic and Danish missions in Manchuria.—The governor of Shantung says the foreign legations were still resisting the Boxers on the 9th inst.—The *Times* says that after the bombardment of the Russian city of Blagowitshensk, on the Amour river, the Chinese captured the place and massacred all its inhabitants.—The news from Shanghai is more alarming than ever. All the principal positions in that vicinity have been occupied by armed Boxers, who are providing with artillery. The rebellion is extending in southern China.—The *Daily Mail* reports that in Yunnan, capital of Szechuan, 400 foreigners and a hundred native Christians have been massacred by the Boxers.—The Belgian government has resolved to intervene in the Chinese war.—A telegram from Beira, Portuguese South Africa, says the British consul there, Mr. McMaster, has been assassinated.—The *Daily Express* publishes a dispatch from South Africa that the Boers had defeated the British at Senekalsnek, in one of the most hotly contested fights of the war.—The British lost 200 men and four cannons.—A Cape town telegram to Paris says that Gen. Pole-Carew had defeated the Boers near Pretoria, the latter losing 74 men.

JULY 19.—The foreign women and children of localities near Shanghai are abandoning their homes and taking refuge in that city.—Li Hung-Chang arrived at Hong-Kong to-day. He says he has received advice from Peking up to July 8th and cannot affirm that the foreign diplomats were then safe and sound. He says the orders to return to Peking emanated from the Empress and not Prince Tuan.—The *Daily Mail* is advised that 15,000 Japanese disembarked at Chian-hai-Koman on the 16th.—The morning papers publish dispatches that 150,000 Chinese with 220 guns are marching upon Tientsin to attack the allied forces dispathe there. In Shan-tung says the same dispatch, there are 450,000 Chinese soldiers with many guns.—The governor of Hunan and Houpe are ordering their way to Peking with large bodies of soldiers to assist the government to re-establish order.—The Great Northern Telegraph Co. will lay a cable between Taku and Tche-fou, to facilitate the transmission of news.

JULY 20.—Reports are current that the Russians have routed the Chinese at Blagowitshensk.—On the 14th the allies captured the governor's palace at Tientsin, which had been fortified by the Chinese.—The *Daily Express* learns from Tche-fou that the Russians have evacuated the North of Liao-tung and are concentrating at Newchung.—The *Times* learns that the foreign consuls at Shanghai have prohibited merchants of their respective nationalities from selling arms to the Chinese. The governor of Shanghai state that the foreign representatives were safe on the 11th.—The rebels had captured the eastern part of the city and declared their intention to kill the foreigners.—The governor of Shantung also declares that the foreign ministers are alive and are protected by the imperial government.—The British government has presented a bill to parliament prohibiting the export of arms to China. (Will this not offend the Kimoche?)

JULY 21.—There has been a general decline in all kinds of stocks in London. Consolidated have fallen from 103 to 97 1/2. The only exceptions were 14 American railway companies. Brazilian 4 per cents fell to 64.—At the opening of the Cape Colony parliament Sir Alfred Milner declares the war practically

ended, which will open up a new era of peace and prosperity (?).—Advices from Tientsin state that the allies have routed the Chinese. The foreign troops have sacked the business establishments of the city, carrying off millions of taels worth of property.—Advices concerning the fate of the ministers in Peking continue contradictory. The veracity of the telegram from Minister Conger is not credited.—The losses of the allies in diverse engagements at Tientsin exceed 1,000 men.—The *Daily Mail* says the Chinese Emperor has invited the Mikado to make common cause with China. The latter advises the Emperor to repress the Boxers and liberate the foreign ministers.—A Japanese division embarked yesterday for China.—The foreign office is advised that the Chinese have completely evacuated the suburbs of Tientsin.

France.

JULY 17.—The French consul at Shanghai telegraphs that the central provinces are quiet. In spite of this he has advised the French authorities to move down to the coast.—The French consul at Hangkow telegraphs that the missions at Kuang-yang have been destroyed.

JULY 18.—President Loubet left for Cherbourg this morning to attend a naval review.—A puzzling announcement in the *Journal Officiel* says that the new duties on Brazilian coffee according to the convention recently concluded will be collected on the net weight, deducting the weight of the bags.—(We had been led to believe that the said new convention had been rejected.)—President Loubet received an enthusiastic reception at Cherbourg.

JULY 19.—France has prohibited the export of arms and munitions to China.—The *Figaro* says the steamship companies in Marseilles have been advised that the government will soon issue to charter vessels enough to transport 20,000 to 30,000 troops to China.—President Loubet today reviewed 44 ships of war at Cherbourg.

JULY 20.—The *Figaro* publishes an extract from the last letter from Minister Pichon at Peking in which he says work and terrible events are being agitated behind the curtains; I do not know what ferocity is being prepared.—The Chinese minister at Paris, in behalf of the Emperor has solicited the intervention of France in the present conflict. Minister Delcassé significantly replied that the response will be sent through Minister Pichon at Peking.

JULY 21.—The Chinese minister at Paris has received a telegram saying the foreign diplomats at Peking were still alive July 18.—Great heat has been felt in Paris lately and 15 cases of sunstroke have been reported.—General Doulis has been appointed commander-in-chief of the French forces in India-China.—On the 16th 8,000 Japanese soldiers arrived at Tientsin.

United States.

JULY 17.—A Washington telegram says the American government will probably intervene energetically in China in view of recent events. An expedition of 8,000 men will be sent to China at once.

JULY 19.—It is announced that 500 soldiers are to be sent from Cuba to China.—The American forces in China will be commanded by General Chaffee.—The *Herald* states that the Chinese emperor has been assassinated and that Prince Tuan has usurped the throne.

JULY 20.—A dispatch to the *World* from Tche-fou says the Chinese before evacuating Tientsin killed their women to prevent their falling into the hands of the foreigners. (The Chinese evidently have the same opinion of us that we have of them.)—The Japanese government has given permission to the United States to establish a deposit for troops and provisions at Nagasaki, on the island of Kio-siu.—It is reported that a telegram from Minister Conger was received at Washington on the 18th.

Through the Chinese minister at Washington an unhoped telegram from Minister Conger, in cipher, has been received, stating that he and his family are still safe, but urging relief with all haste, as the situation is serious. He says nothing of the other ministers. Many doubt the authenticity of the telegram, but the government is inclined to accept it as genuine.

JULY 21.—The Chinese minister at Washington is advised that the rebels at Peking are divided and are fighting each other.—The American admiral at Taku telegraphs that a strong column of allied troops will leave for Peking on August 15.

Russia.

JULY 17.—Telegraphic advices received at St. Petersburg state that the Chinese unexpectedly bombarded the Russian city of Blagowitshensk, on the Amour river, on the 14th inst.—Various trains with war material have left Kiev for Vladivostok.—A war transport left Odessa on the 16th for China with soldiers and a battery of artillery.

JULY 18.—The Shah of Persia has arrived at St. Petersburg.—Telegrams from China state that Prince Tuan has mobilized 950,000 men, comprising rebel soldiers and Boxers.—It is stated that the Russians have captured the Chinese town of Aigun.

JULY 19.—Russia has ordered the mobilization of 200,000 men to punish the affront received on the Chinese frontier. Mutual hostilities have been declared in the frontier districts.

The Russian fleet in Chinese waters will be reinforced.—The Chinese are concentrating between Aigun and Likien-shan.—The *Car* gave a grand banquet yesterday at Peterhof to the Shah of Persia.—The *London Times* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg denying that the Chinese have captured Blagowitshensk. The *Times* learns that the Russian government has chartered 12 large steamers to transport soldiers to China.

JULY 20.—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that communication has been received of the massacre of the foreign diplomats in Peking on July 6th.

JULY 21.—Telegrams received state that grave disturbances have broken out in Kauson-sinkiang, formerly Eastern Turkistan, now governed by China.

Germany.

JULY 18.—A telegram received at Berlin says the allies at Tientsin have captured 62 cannons.

JULY 19.—Prince Henry will assume command of the German squadron on Chinese waters.

Miscellaneous.

JULY 11.—A telegram from Vladivostok says the situation in Manchuria has become worse. The Chinese rebels have destroyed 77 kilometers of the Russian railway there.—A strike of stevedores at Rotterdam has tied up 140 steamers and ships of various nationalities.

JULY 12.—A Shanghai telegram says a Russian army of 30,000 men are approaching Peking from the north.—The *Car* has ordered the creation of a commission to formulate an accord between the Russian and Finnish customs tariffs.

JULY 13.—The strike at Rotterdam is ended.—The Belgian foreign minister has received a telegram from Shanghai that General Schell has defeated the Boxers at Peking and has united with Ching Yang-Lu and the defenders of the legations in that capital.—The Russian engineer in charge of the Tie Ling and Kirin railway, in Manchuria, has asked for troops to guard the line.

JULY 14.—Li Hung-Chang has again been called to Peking. (This Li is becoming monotonous.)—A Lisbon telegram says that General Cunha, who is returning home from Brazil on leave, will not return to Brazil.—The Spanish journals approve the declaration of Premier Silveira that Spain will not intervene in China, having no interests to defend there. (That's the most sensible declaration from Spain we have thus far recorded. Why could not Italy and Austria and Belgium say the same and save their money?)

JULY 17.—A Stockholm telegram says a buoy belonging to Andre's balloon has been found.—The Pope to-day pronounced his blessing on the troops leaving for China.

JULY 19.—The first Italian contingent for China embarked at Naples to-day in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm. King Humbert was present and addressed the soldiers.—Spain has decided to send an ironclad and a contingent of infantry to China. The Spanish legation at Peking, having been abandoned in time suffered nothing in the assaults on the foreign diplomats.

JULY 20.—A sudden eruption of the volcano Azama in Japan is reported.—Morocco has ceded to Spain the Santa Cruz territory and a portion of the neutral zone of Melilla.—A destructive fire has occurred in one of the suburbs of Constantinople.

It is interesting to note that the Kimoche have also been selling arms and munitions to China. It's a grand thing to be able to make money out of the enemy before going to war with him, but the Chamberlain family evidently never forget business when seeking their pleasure.

—This is the way the *Buenos Aires Herald* feels about it.—China should be subdued and never again trusted with the government of the empire. There should be a force so great as to securely dominate the country and the Chinese should be disarmed and not allowed to have arms of any kind. It's a pretty big contract, we fear, but the *Herald* seems to have no doubt about the propriety and ability. When otherwise quiet citizen becomes infected with the mania for chattering other people's affairs, he gives up considering the ways and means, and even disregards the morality of robbing a neighbor of his possessions because he does not manage his property according to your liking.

WHEN South America comes to be systematically opened up by the great capitalists of the world, as will surely happen in this century, the union of the fiscal systems of the Amazon and the Orinoco will absorb the attention of the world's best engineers. A great empire is destined to grow up in that continent, and from the Andes down to the Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea will be witnessed the most tremendous activity. A rich soil, great grazing plains and gold mines of immense resources will be exploited by a new breed of men, the result of an intermingling of the hardest emigrants from old Europe and North America. South America is a continent that will not be long neglected by the empire-makers of civilisation.—*Bradstreet's*.

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

R. C. AND A. A. VS. BRITISH BANK.
Played at Icarahy on 8th July and won by the Association by 49 runs. Score below:

R. C. A. A.

E. V. Morrissey, b. Roberts.....	33
J. W. Elworthy, b. Mawson.....	2
A. R. L. Wright, b. Mawson.....	0
E. Morrissey, b. Roberts.....	3
A. L. Stutfield, run out.....	0
G. W. Wells, c. Wilson, b. Mawson.....	9
R. Napier, c. Jems, b. F. Morrissey.....	11
A. L. Perry, c. Hay, b. Roberts.....	2
A. M. Hadden, b. Mawson.....	35
A. J. Thompson, b. F. Morrissey.....	3
A. Breach, not out.....	9
Extras.....	8

Total.....

BRITISH BANK

H. W. Jeans, lb.w., lb. Stutfield.....	10
R. J. McNair, b. Stutfield.....	3
F. Morrissey, b. Stutfield.....	0
C. B. Mawson, b. Elworthy.....	31
E. A. H. Roberts, b. Stutfield.....	17
C. A. Wilson, b. Stutfield.....	0
C. Hay, c. E. V. Morrissey, b. Stutfield.....	1
C. A. R. Gibson, b. Stutfield.....	0
B. McSheehy, b. Stutfield.....	0
C. Niero, not out.....	0
Extras.....	7

Total.....

For the Bank Mawson took 4 wickets, Morrissey 2 for 35 and Roberts 3 for 36, while for the Association Stutfield took 3 for 18 and Elworthy 1 for 34. E. V. Morrissey 33 and A. M. Hadden 35 were the principal scores for the Association while Roberts 31 and Wilson 17 did most of the scoring for the Bank.

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

The bowling Analysis of the match between Rio and Netherby, which was played on the Icarahy grounds on the 15th inst., and which we were unable to publish in our last issue, is as follows:

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

RIO

First innings

Balls	Runs	Maiden overs	Wkts.
Stutfield.....	85	33	4
Gims.....	48	24	3
Conolly.....	48	20	2
R. Morrissey.....	36	27	1
C. Mawson.....	36	25	1
E. Morrissey.....	12	6	—

Second innings

Balls	Runs	Maiden overs	Wkts.
Stutfield.....	74	30	2
Gims.....	12	8	—
R. Morrissey.....	30	7	1
Conolly.....	36	28	—
Mawson.....	24	3	1

R. Morrissey bowled 1 wide ball.

NETHERBY

First innings

Balls	Runs	Maiden overs	Wkts.
N. Jackson.....	145	72	6
W. Slater.....	186	59	7
Momers.....	44	12	2
Pullen.....	12	14	—
Pierce.....	18	4	—

Pullen bowled 1 wide ball.

Second innings

Balls	Runs	Maiden overs	Wkts.
N. W. Jackson.....	120	30	6
W. Slater.....	116	27	6

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

It is particularly requested that all entries for the Athletic Sports, which take place on 15th August, should be given in without delay, as the lists will be closed at the end of the month.

A. L. STUTFIELD, Joint Hon.

C. B. MAWSON, Secretaries.

—It has been decided to appoint Lieutenant Robert F. Scott, torpedo lieutenant of the "Majestic" to command the British Antarctic expedition. Lieutenant Scott, who is thirty years of age, has fifteen years' service under various captains, and his certificates are exceptionally good. He is a thorough navigator, surveyor, and gunnery officer, and will have special charge of the magnetic observations, while being in command of the entire expedition. His present commanding officer, Captain Egeiton, who knows from personal experience the qualifications required for the command of a Polar expedition, strongly supported his torpedo lieutenant's selection for the post.

THE official returns of the British losses in South Africa up to 9th June were 22,450 officers and men, viz.:—Officers, killed 235, wounded 811, missing 200; rank and file, killed 2,285, wounded 10,564, missing 4,555; total 18,684;—died of disease: officers 112, rank and file 3,609;—died of heat, r and f. 58; total 3,779. Since the beginning of the campaign 664 officers and 13,481 men have been sent home as invalids (sick and wounded). Of the missing, 11 officers and 58 men had been recovered, 3 officers and 14 men released, and 1 officer and 79 men died in captivity. This return was compiled before the returns of the release of the Pretoria prisoners had been received.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 24th, 1900.

NOTICE.

The Publisher hereby gives notice that Alfred Everett, who was sometime since authorized to canvass for advertisements for *The Rio News* and for the *Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro*, is not and never has been authorized to collect for the same. All payments to him for such advertisements are at the risk of the payer, as the said Everett can not pass a legal receipt for the publisher.

The authorization given to the said Everett to solicit advertisements for the above-mentioned publications is hereby cancelled.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th July, 1900.

REGARDING the present state of affairs in this city, nothing satisfactory can be said at this moment without going into the subject more at length than our time and space permits. That the rise in exchange is due to artificial means, no one will dispute; that it has caused immense prejudice to business interests no one will deny; and that it is destined to come down again later on every one expects. That explains in general terms the attitude of the public in the matter. It is a common remark among merchants that a continuance of this policy will at no distant day cause a serious crisis in business and that many houses will be compelled to go into liquidation. We presume the banks which are concerned in this exchange manipulation are well aware of this and are prepared for the consequences. Under ordinary circumstances the bank is considered to be dependent upon trade for its support, and in places where trade is declining the bank also suffers. More than this, there are many who believe that a principal function of the bank is to assist trade, and there are some good people north of the line who are clamoring for a bank to assist them in extending their commerce with Brazil. But in this case we have the bank uniting with the government to force up exchange at so rapid a rate that business is practically checked, speculation increased, and enormous losses are threatened. So far as we are informed, everyone wishes to see exchange go up. There is a general feeling that the rates ruling some months ago were unreasonably low. Could it have been arranged, or regulated, to put up the rate a half-penny a month, no one would have been alarmed, business would have adjusted itself to the change as the rise went on, and no losses would have been incurred. But to do the mad thing of putting up the rate five pence in about a month has upset everything. Merchants can not take advantage of the rise, for collections are practically suspended, and even if they had the money the banks are disinclined to facilitate remittances. They have raised the devil, and do not know how to lay him. What the future is to be it is idle to predict. Sufficient are the

evils and difficulties already realized. But the minister of finance has promised 18 pence, and if the banks will continue to help him, to 18 pence it will go, even if blue ruin follows.

The alleged action of the Italian foreign minister with relation to the preservation of the Italian language among the subjects of that government resulting almost, need not alarm our superstitious contemporaries in the least. We have not seen the circular, nor do we know positively what it is designed to cover, but it is reasonable to suppose that it refers only to those persons who are residing temporarily in foreign countries and who intend later on to return home. It is desirable of course that the children of such persons should be educated in their own language, and there can be no possible offense to a foreign country in making far it. There are thousands of foreigners of all nationalities in the country who are not here as immigrants, and some of them have long since provided for the education of their children in their own language. One of the best schools in this city for many years is a German school, and some of the best schools in Buenos Aires are English. No one has ever dreamed that the existence of these schools was a prejudice to the national language or a manifestation of disrespect to national sovereignty. If the Italian government wishes to do the same we see no reason why objections should be raised. It may be, perhaps, that the Italian circular is looked upon as an attempt to control the immigrants, but this we are not inclined to believe. The Italian immigrant and colonist is supposed to have assumed a new nationality, and it is not to be presumed that the Italian government is further interested in him.

The result of the investigation into the defalcations some time since discovered at the national mint has just been made public. We can not say that we are surprised, for the extraordinary looseness with which that public establishment has been managed made such a crime easy, while the vicious tendencies of the time render it certain that such an opportunity would not pass unimproved. But at the same time the magnitude of the robbery is absolutely startling and one is compelled to believe that persons other than porters, engravers and other humble employees, have been concerned. The sum of 6,541,433\$190 is a pretty large one—over a million dollars—and it is hardly credible that such a sum without affording unmistakable signs in their modes of living of such a mysterious accession of fortune. They may have done the stealing, but it seems certain that there were larger pockets and more astute heads behind them. But, whether this is true or not, the fact stands out clearer now than ever that the patriotism of which we have heard so much during the last decade has been nothing but a mask for the most sordid vices of a vicious regime. The national mint has been one of the nurseries of theatrical patriotism as professed by the followers of Floriano Peixoto, and like the Central railway it has been a feeding ground for impetuous and mercenary patriots. We have never been told where the money went to which was taken from the Central railway during the Floriano dictatorship, and in all probability we shall know no more of the defalcation at the mint. In our opinion, however, the six thousand centus still missing from that establishment ran out through the same spot that served to drain the railway treasury.

Last week the promotor-general of public misery decided to provisionally suspend the order for destroying vegetable gardens within city limits, considering that the number destroyed will sufficiently reduce the peril occasioned by them. This is one more proof of the arbitrary character of the regulation. If these gardens are a source of injury to public health, then they should all be destroyed without exception. If those remaining are not a source of peril, then none of them were. Then, too, justice demands that all citizens should be treated alike, and there is no justice in destroying the vegetable gardens of sane, and leaving others untouched. If the destruction is to be made at the cost of the individual gardeners, then it is manifestly unfair and unjust to ruin some and leave others not only to continue, but to reap an extra profit from the misfortune of those whose gardens had been destroyed without compensation. Look at the question as we may, it is full of contradictions and injustice. It is one of the meanest and most senseless acts of arbitrary authority we have ever witnessed. According to the *União Portuguesa* no less than 150 gardens have been reduced to misery, their gardens and grass fields representing an investment of thousands of contos. Some of these vegetable gardens represent an investment of over thirty contos in fixed improvements, such as drainage, fencing, etc., and it is estimated that their average capital investment is not less than fifteen contos. From this it will be seen that Dr. Nuno de Andrade has occasioned a loss of not less than 2,750,000\$ to a necessary and deserving class of our population. More than that, he has thrown some three thousand men out of employment and has added largely to the expense of living in this city by the wanton destruction of a necessary article of food. If this is protecting public health, then the majority of us would prefer a return to the unhealthy conditions which existed previous to the new dispensation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

S. PAULO RAILWAY.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—I am sorry to say that I have a grievance, one of pretty long standing too, against the S. Paulo Railway Co., and I would like to borrow half a column or so of your paper to forthwith declare it.

Listen: A few days ago I had occasion to take the 1 o'clock train from Santos to Campinas, a through train and for which I took a through ticket. At São Paulo there was a delay of about a quarter of an hour, and seeing that the doors of the car had been kindly unlocked, I thought I could do better than get out and stretch my legs and possibly, as a minor contingency, take a drink; as a matter of fact, though it has nothing to do with my tale, I did take a drink. I had taken care before leaving the car to deposit a book on the seat I had been occupying, a grip sack on the floor in front of it, and a hat and umbrella in the rack above. All this preparation I considered amply sufficient to establish my claim to the seat for good.

On leaving the restaurant I leisurely strolled to the car and essayed to enter: no use, the door was locked. Knowing the curious craze for locking up things on this railway, I was not surprised, and still having plenty of time, continued my stroll to examine certain other useful parts of the building. Again returning, I found the car pretty full of people, and wondered if they had effected their entrance through the windows, as the doors were still closed to me. I addressed myself to an empty space, to know why I was relieved from continuing my journey, and produced my ticket, which was nicked till it looked like a saw, to prove my right to travel. His answer was that they were conferring the tickets of the prisoners inside. Again I possessed myself with patience, and by springing at the examiner as he emerged, contrived to join my fellow prisoners. Still I was not angry, only a trifle irritated by the expenditure of so much patience; but on arriving at the place where I had left my belongings I was surprised to see another individual roosting on my seat, no sign of my book, nor (I began to feel hot) of my grip sack. Seeing me apparently looking for something that was not a fellow passenger volunteered the information that he had seen a pirate of an employee strike my bag out of the car, but could give no information as to its ultimate destination. I began to feel annoyed and wished to go in pursuit immediately; but how? The door was again locked, and there was no guard about. I had to inconvenience several of the passengers to get at an open window and make a "figura" of myself, "pining" for my bag and sundry. Finally I did get back the bag. It was thrust through my window just as the train began to move. Some zealous servant of the company had deposited it far safe leaning in one of the troglodyte crabs that open off the platform.

Another case which must have caused some internal excitement to the parties interested occurred at a station other than S. Paulo. Dramatic personae: Husband, wife and child. For some reason, easily explainable no doubt, the mother and child entered the ladies' waiting room, apparently expecting their natural protector to await their exit and direct their further movements. In an evil moment, however, he thought he would just get into the car and take a cigar from his hand bag. Fatal error: he was promptly caged. In the meantime his wife had returned, and after the manner of her kind was gazing with a cold look on her face, up the platform, down the platform, and everywhere, except at the window where her husband was trying to gain her attention and that of a turnkey.

But now I would ask: why should the S. Paulo railway arrogate to itself the right of locking up the passengers. There is a high-handed insolence about it that makes one wonder how it is that the obstruction to liberty has not been smashed before now, or that some one has not sued the company for unwarranted and illegal incarceration.

No by-laws of a company of citizens can override the common law of the land; and I do not think that in any other country are common carriers or public services like a railway, permitted to interfere with the freedom of their customers in such a shape as to oblige them to submit to imprisonment at the will of their turnkeys.

T. H. O.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 6.—*Senate*.—The senate rejected the bill for reorganizing the supreme military court.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Ser-deleto introduced a bill for discriminating from that of the states.

JULY 11.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—There was received a petition from cattle-breeders asking for the abolition of the fresh beef monopoly at Rio de Janeiro. Deputy Alfredo Pinto introduced a bill on the retirement of public employees. The chair again requested deputies to be more assiduous in their attendance at the sittings of the chamber.

JULY 12.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted sundry bills in various stages including a bill on officers of the navy and several special and deficiency appropriations to the aggregate amount of 196,246\$702.

JULY 16.—*Senate*.—Senator Gomes de Castro complained of the delay in the delivery

of the reports of the departments of marine and war.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Ildefonso Alvini moved to ask for information in regard to the recent agreement on freight rates between the Central and Leopoldina railways. This agreement, he said, represents a new burden of no less than 2,000,000\$ per annum on the coffee planters of the "Matão" district of Minas Geraes. Before the agreement a ton of coffee could be shipped from Cataguazes to Rio de Janeiro for 73\$90, and it now costs 95\$74\$03, if shipped via Niteroi, 100\$74\$13. Municipal schemes, he asserted, are not alone sufficient to promote the prosperity of the country; it is necessary that the interests of producers shall not be assailed. The Brazilians, he exclaimed, are not a flock of sheep to be shorn by insatiable syndicates and by governments ignorant or untruthful of their duty. Several bills in various stages were voted by the chamber.

JULY 17.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—After remarks from Deputies Francisco de Sá and Ildefonso Alvini the chamber adopted the latter's motion to ask for information on the agreement between the Central and Leopoldina railways. Deputy Barboza Lima introduced a bill for deducting one-third of the salary of congressmen for days on which they fail to attend the sittings of their respective chambers. The bill, however, permits non-attendance three times a month without subjecting the respective congressman to the loss of any part of his salary. Several bills were voted in various stages and others were discussed. Among the questions discussed was the application of Ernesto Uir, an employee of the national museum, for an extension of his leave of absence for the purpose of making a trip to the Amazon in the service of the botanical museum of Berlin. Deputy Nilo Pecanha opposed granting a leave of absence to this employee, who, he said, is a foreigner that has refused naturalization and who, moreover, an leaving the city refused to be disinfected and threatened the government with a diplomatic claim.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Irregularities in the Azore Americano lottery in Bahia had led the authorities there to rescind its contract.

—It is stated that 450 laborers have lately been discharged from the Morro Velho gold mines, in Minas Geraes.

—The Bahia court of appeals has now sent the prosecution of Col. Heitor Ribeiro, who has been under arrest for a year or so.

—The governor of the state of São Paulo has asked the state assembly for a credit of 100,000\$ to be expended on urgent sanitary improvements in Santos.

—The governor of São Paulo has asked the assembly for authorization to expend 50,000\$ on the establishment of 22 more meteorological stations in that state.

—It is said that Col. Cetano Camillo de Almeida Gomes, of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, has sold the Mata-mata and Moacós gold mines, located in that municipality, to the French mining engineer, Mr. Alfred Panchon. The latter has also purchased other mining properties in that state.

—According to the *Gazeta de Leopoldina* the ladies of Aracaty have organized a party in opposition to the governor of Minas Geraes. It was partly to the efforts of these ladies that the opposition candidate for congress, Dr. Ildefonso Alvini, owed his election. To celebrate his victory they gave him and some of his political friends a sumptuous dinner. They have caused masses to be said for the souls of the opposition voters killed in the election riots at Carangola.

—Recent telegrams from Manaus state that combats have occurred in the Acre district between the Bolivian force and the natives, which the former were defeated with a loss of 90 men. The situation, says the Manaus telegram, has become more serious and the intervention of the Brazilian government is suggested. Doubtless this is what the Manaus politicians desire to bring about, but in view of the part taken by these mischief-makers the government will do well to turn a deaf ear to the suggestion.

—Political affairs in S. Paulo seem to be again in a transition state. Deputy Dielrichsen was supposed to have resigned for the express purpose of permitting ex-Deputy Gleirio to re-enter congress; but now it is stated that Col. Fernando Prestes, ex-governor of the state, will be a candidate for the vacant seat. Moreover, it is possible that ex-President Pudente de Moraes may be a member of the executive committee of the partido republicano, although until very recently his name had not been mentioned in this connection.

—The *Estado de S. Paulo* recently published a letter in which it was asserted that the Italian minister of foreign affairs, Sig. Visconti Venosta, had issued a circular to Italian consuls recommending them to employ every means to prevent Italians abroad from substituting a foreign language for their own, except in cases where the foreign country imposes its own language upon all residents. In the same circular he says the Italian government is disposed to subsidize Italian schools established in foreign countries for the preservation of the Italian language. Our S. Paulo colleagues are trying to appear disturbed over the matter.

—There were municipal elections in the state of Paraná on Sunday last, at which the republican party abstained from voting. The organs of that party say that a special registry of voters and a special election board render such elections a mere farce. It will probably take a revolution to overthrow the Vicente Machado ring which rules that state.

RAILROAD NOTES

—According to a recent decision of the courts the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland has been appointed one of the liquidators of the Oeste de Minas railway.

—The May receipts of the Central Bahia railway were 88,335,590 in currency, against 108,144,573, showing a decrease of 19,807,983. The exchange rate was 9 1/2 for 100, this year, against 7 3/4 last, the sterling equivalent of the currency receipts being £ 3,335 this year and £ 3,492 last year, a falling off of £ 157. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £ 20,915, against £ 14,909 last year, a gain of £ 6,036.

—On last Sunday there was a strike on the S. Christovão railway on account of the recent orders for paying employees by the hour. A train on which the manager had taken passage was attacked by strikers who unharmed the manager. The manager drew a revolver to defend himself, but had no occasion to use it, as a police force appeared and drove off the assailants. A large police force was detailed for defending the line and two policemen were placed on every train.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 17th July were 225,495 in currency, against 171,795 in the corresponding week of last year, showing a heavy decline of 216,395. Although exchange this year was 12 9/16, against 8 9/16 last year, the sterling equivalents of the receipts (£ 11,799 and £ 16,003) showed a decrease of £ 4,201. The total receipts since 1st January have been £ 266,772, against £ 247,201 in the same period of last year, an increase of £ 13,568. This surplus is unfortunately diminishing from week to week and will soon be transformed into a deficit unless the traffic improves.

—The following is a comparative statement of the length and freight and passenger traffic of the Paulista railway in the three years to which it refers:

Length of railway:	
1879.....	204 kilometres
1889.....	250 "
1899.....	823 "
Length of waterway:	
1879.....	200 "
1889.....	200 "
Freight traffic:	
1879.....	95,336 tons
1889.....	258,679 "
1899.....	660,728 "
Passengers:	
1879.....	165,503
1889.....	319,491
1899.....	1,060,465

LOCAL NOTES

—Paraguay has given official notification of the reappearance of bubonic pest in Asunción.

—Capt. Deocleciano Martyr claims to be a bover. No one, we presume, will dispute the claim.

—A son of Senator Generoso Ponce died on last Sunday at the Paula Candido hospital, in Jurubá.

—Argentina has reimposed quarantine against Paraguay, the measure going into effect yesterday.

—On the 18th inst. Sr. Joaquim da Rocha Fagundes resigned his seat in the senate. He represented the state of Rio Grande do Norte.

—The testimony taken in the police investigation into the surgical operation performed by Dr. Chapot-Prevost has been sent to the criminal judge.

—President Campos Salles was doubtless much gratified to read in last Sunday's *Paz* that he can count on the support of Capt. Deocleciano Martyr.

—One of our Platine exchanges speaks of the President as "Dr. Salfelds." We are not at all sure that this English equivalent is correct. Will some one give us the meaning of "Salfelds"?

—Our readers probably remember Corporal Roque who was glorified for a while for having died in defence of the life of Col. Moreira Cesar, but was afterwards found to be alive. It is stated that he died of bubonic plague at the Paula Candido hospital on last Friday.

—A measure has been presented to the senate conceding pensions of 500 each to the widows of the late Senator Rêves Junior and General Solan. Without desiring to reflect on these particular grants, we are compelled to say that such pensions are extremely impolitic.

—Among the departures on the French packet "Chili" on the 18th inst. was the new Portuguese minister General Francisco Maria da Cunha, whose appointment here at the time of the 4th centenary celebration created so favorable an impression. It is said that he will not return to Brazil.

—A society called the Liga Brasileira Contra a Tuberculose has been organized here, after the model of those recently organized in Europe, which is to be formally opened on 4th August next. The archbishop has accepted an invitation to be present and to accept the honorary presidency of the society.

—Owing to the delays caused in the issue of this paper by attempts to publish articles received on Tuesdays, we are compelled to say that we can not undertake in future to publish anything received on that day except short announcements and news items. We hope our friends will remember to send us their copy on Mondays at the latest.

—On the 17th a police inspector named Alveu became irritated with the conduct of a drunken man and ordered him taken to a police station. The prisoner tried to run away, when the inspector first drew a revolver and fired at him, and when caught again actually gave the poor fellow a brutal beating with a walking stick. An inquiry was ordered by the delegado upon the complaint of some people who witnessed the outrage.

—It is interesting to contrast the activity of the authorities in suppressing vegetable gardening with their apathy in regard to house-breaking and other forms of thieving. In the one case they seem to take a positive delight in destroying an honest man's property and reducing his family to misery; in the other they are strangely indifferent to the need of protecting life and property. Can anyone explain the existence of such an anomaly?

—Among the many charges against the past administration of the national mint was one that a number of persons figured on the payroll of the mint, but were occupied with work for the agricultural society in which the director of that establishment was greatly interested. If we are not mistaken, this is not an uncommon fault in other departments and establishments where superior officials are accustomed to make use of the services of public employees for their own private benefit.

—Gen. Roberto Ferreira's assertion, published in the *Diário de Notícias* of Bahia, that only military officers who are politicians can expect favors from the government—or so nothing to that effect—has brought down a reprimand upon his head. And yet he spoke truth and it is a satisfaction that some one has had the moral courage to say it. Perhaps the criticism might be modified to the effect that the civil political officer must also have the support of the intriguing news paper press of this capital.

—There was a brief strike among the coal laborers at the Gambá station of the Central railway on the 17th inst. They tried to induce the laborers of the Ilha dos Boveres coal deposits of the Brazilian Coal Co. to join them, but the latter refused. They then became violent and a police force was called in, whereupon the strikers disbanded. They complained of the roughness of their overseers, small pay, and the new obligation of using larger baskets for carrying the coal. Work at the Gambá was in great part resumed on the following day.

—It is an interesting coincidence that while a police investigation has been in progress to determine whether Dr. Chapot-Prevost has been guilty of malpractice in his surgical operation in ending apart the twin girls Rosalina and Maria, the members of congress were voting 10,000 to the same surgeon to enable him to go to Europe to make the operation known there. There is no chance of a decision against him, but were this to happen it would be a serious complication. The doctor could hardly go to Europe with a public police condemnation for malpractice weighing upon him.

—As our readers are aware imprisonment into the service of the army and navy is an abuse that is by no means uncommon. There has recently been a case of this kind that has excited much comment. A youth of 19 years of age was on application of his guardian sent by a judge of one of the orphan's courts to the army authorities who against his will caused him to be enlisted. Fortunately he was a member of a powerful beneficent society, which took up his case and demanded his release. We presume that he will be set at liberty, but the latest information we have on the subject is that the army authorities were holding him as security for the payment of enlistment expenses.

—The amateur theatrical performance at the International Club, Santa Rosa, Niterói, for which preparations have been making for some time, is now announced for next Saturday evening July, 28th. The programme consists of Garroways comedieta "The Marble Arch," and H. A. Jones' comedy "The Doctor." There will also be given a cantata and three recitations by Brazilian members of the Club. The entertainment is sure to draw, and should the weather be propitious, the Club's assembly room will be crowded. We understand that tickets can be obtained of Messrs. Crasby & Co., and that special boxes will be waiting at the Niterói (not S. Domingos) barge station on arrival of the barca which leaves this city at 7:35 p.m. The curtain will rise at 8:15 p.m.

—Nilo Pecanha's animus against the foreigner is truly touching. One of them, a scientific man attached to the national museum, wants a leave of absence for making botanical collections on the Amazon. But Nilo won't listen to it and is opposing the grant of such a licence. He says this pestiferous foreigner has refused to become a Brazilian citizen! Great Sent! what an arraignment! Moreover, he has refused to be disinfectated! And that says the climax! The man who refuses to be disinfectated, or vaccinated, or have his vegetable garden torn up, ought to be drawn to pieces by wild horses! Go for them Nilo! They deserve it, and more! You ought to have every blessed foreigner turned out of the country, not excepting those who are trying to live on the national treasury!

—In the chamber of deputies on the 16th inst. Deputy Hefesman Alvim declared that Brazilians are not a flock of sheep to be shorn by insubstantial syndicates and governments. We should like to agree with the deputy, but the facts will not permit. The Brazilians are like sheep. They submit to the grossest abuses and exactions, often without complaint. And if they complain they do it privately and in fear. What other people would submit to the abuses the sanitary authorities are heaping upon us? What people would permit their property to be destroyed without compensation? What people would sit tamely under such a multiplicity of stamp taxes and have their lives made miserable by a legion of spies? And what people would permit the continuance of the corruption and vice now to be found in official circles? It is to be feared that the deputy must admit the fact that his compatriots are like a flock of sheep, and exceptionally spiritless ones at that!

—In a recent issue of *The Rio News*, agreeing with the Rio correspondent of the *Correio Paulistano*, we said that those who wish a monument for Marshal Floriano Peixoto should pay for it out of their own pockets. And in fact it appears that at one time a subscription was actually opened for erecting a monument. This is not exactly the same thing, for we all remember a time when many persons who were not florinists considered it imprudent to refrain from complying with a request to contribute to any of the florinist subscriptions then in circulation. The consequences of being considered a traitor and enemy of the republic were certainly not pleasant. Moreover at that period the national treasury was guarded by a sentinel who within certain limits adopted the doctrine of the open door and consequently the money of the taxpayer was lavishly squandered without the formality of a legislative appropriation. The sum subscribed amounted, according to one account, to about 40,000\$, and according to another, to 100,000\$. The respective committee ordered a quantity of marble, which duly arrived; but the contractors were unable to discover either money or committee, and finally decided it is safest to sue the widow. A writer in one of the journals of this city calls attention to this affair and asks the authorities to investigate the matter.

BRITISH PATRIOTIC FUND.

Final remittances:

Mr. Richard Whitchello's list for May:	
C. P. Hargreaves.....	235,000
H. L. Whitley.....	255,000
Arch. Macmillan.....	155,000
David Law.....	155,000
D. D. Key.....	255,000
Irvine Crawshaw.....	295,000
R. Whitchello.....	295,000
W. H. Whitchello.....	145,000
Wm. Reid, for Feb'y, March, April, May.....	106,500
W. H. Pritchard.....	255,000
T. G. Cross.....	255,000
W. Summers, £1000.....	235,000
356,500	

Women's Aid Society of the Cattede Methodist Church, June.....	105,000
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£ 18,145, 16 6 12 1/2, exch..... 366,500
Rio de Janeiro, 21st July, 1900.

HAROLD J. HAMPSHIRE,
Hon'y Treasurer.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Le Banquet: Hommage à la Mémoire du Colonel Villebois-Mareuil; by Henri Bonnemain. A poem dedicated to the memory of Col. Villebois-Mareuil, who died on the field of battle in the Orange Free State some months since. The eulogy will appeal strongly to those who revere the memory of Lafayette, who also left his own country to battle for the liberty of another.

The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics: by William L. Scruggs, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia and Venezuela. Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1900. An important as well as interesting publication which we shall notice more at length as soon as we have time to examine its contents.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The cotton factories at Tatuhy, São Paulo, are paying 45500 per arroba (32 lbs.) for raw cotton.

—The argument that no losses have really been suffered by the recent rise in exchange because the sterling value of merchandise remains the same, is too transparent altogether. As business is effected in milreis, which have fluctuated greatly in value in the last six weeks, the losses on merchandise bought at the lowest rates is real enough to enhance the stability of many a business house.

—The directors of the St. John del Rey Mining Company have decided upon an increase of capital from £111,295 to £500,000, and existing shareholders are to be offered the option of taking up one new share at par for every eight shares held. As the present price of the share is 30s., the option represents a bonus of 1/16 per cent., and there is little doubt that the shares will be readily taken up, for the prospects of the company are distinctly encouraging. It is curious, however, that no reference was made to the issue at the recent annual meeting of the company.—*Financial News*, June 23.

—The semi-official organ of the government continues to advise the public that informers in cases of failure to attach stamps to receipts will receive a part of the fine. The idea of turning Brazilians into a race of informers, one of the most degrading, corrupting and demoralizing of occupations, does not seem to have been considered by the *Mudinha* faction. Perhaps he will read a little of history in regard to the character and fate of a people subjected to so shameful an occupation. It may be a breach of the law not to stamp a receipt, but it is infinitely worse for a man to play the snark and give information of it.

—The custom-house has published the following statement of the official value of the imports at Rio de Janeiro in the month of May:

From the British empire.....	4,584,466\$137
" Uruguay.....	3,701,480\$85
" Germany.....	1,501,561\$84
" United States.....	1,475,073\$131
" France.....	1,121,714\$577
" Portugal.....	1,068,478\$368
" Argentina.....	661,230\$200
" Belgium.....	551,171\$700
" Italy.....	192,815\$568
" Chili.....	128,070\$200
" Spain.....	21,395\$666
" other countries.....	37,847\$889
Total.....	15,451,309\$121

—The recently promulgated law prohibiting the importation of merchandise into Brazil bearing labels printed in the Portuguese language, from foreign countries other than Portugal or Portuguese possessions, is the most unjust and vexatious measure that has ever been enacted by a protectionist state. Commercial men of all nations trading with Brazil should make a firm stand against this most unjustifiable law, and we are glad to learn from *The Rio News* that the attorney of Messrs. Edward Ashworth and Co., and others has published an important reclamation on the subject. He demonstrates clearly that this provision is a violation of the law of October 11, 1857, which provides for the registry of trade marks, and of article 72, section 27 of the constitution which guarantees property rights in manufacturers' marks. He might also have added, says our contemporary, that it is a violation of the international trademark convention, to which Brazil is a party. The British and German ministers have been for some time endeavoring to secure a favorable decision from the government upon the validity of trademarks in Portuguese registered by British and German manufacturers under the law of 1857, and with so great a measure of success that the minister of finance is now credited with the opinion that the law is an infringement on acquired rights, that it should be repealed, that a memorial should be presented to the Brazilian congress to this effect, and that he will propose the execution of the law to enable congress to take action. The latest development is that Her Majesty's charge d'affaires at Rio de Janeiro reports that the enforcement of the regulations has been further postponed till September 30.—*Commercial Intelligence*, London, June 30.

—An amusing story comes from Rome. Some American ladies made their appearance at a Papal reception, to the grave displeasure of the Pope, in bill room dress. A well-known cardinal was instructed to apprise these offenders of their breach of etiquette. The cardinal thus fulfilled his somewhat delicate mission: "The Pope," he said, "is old fashioned, and does not like *décolleté* dresses; but I am quite accustomed to them, for I have been so much among savages when a missionary that I do not mind them."

FINANCIAL NOTES

—It is stated that the government has decided to spend 160,000 on repairs on the Pernambuco custom-house.

—The general and state governments are quarrelling over taxation powers. Both would do well to make concessions in benefit of the taxpayers.

—The debt of the state of Minas Geraes at the end of last year was as follows:—foreign debt, 48,712,471 francs; internal funded debt, 17,753,208; floating debt, 9,192,843,887 bearing interest and 279,485,248 not bearing interest.

—The power to tax ought not to be unlimited, nor ought the same tax to be duplicated by a lower branch of government. Revenue should always be derived from the surplus wealth or earnings of the people and should never cut into working capital.

—At Mandos hopes are still entertained of a fortunate conclusion of the negotiation of a loan in Paris for the state of Amazonas. Very naturally. The Mandos ring is lingering for more, and it will be an evil day when foreign capitalists are weak enough to advance one single penny to that state.

—The subscription books of the new municipal loan were closed on the 19th inst. with the announcement that the amount (10,000,000) had been all subscribed. The particulars, however, were not made public. One clause in the contract obliges the prefecture to accept the coupons of both municipal loans in payment of all dues to the municipality.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires of 21st says the R. M. S. S. Magdalena is bringing £180,000 stg. to Rio de Janeiro, viz.: £100,000 to London and River Plate Bank, £20,000 to the German Bank and £10,000 to the British Bank. In a previous shipment £20,000 had been sent to the British Bank. The banks claim a profit of 2 per cent on exchange differences.

—The investigation of the robbery at the mint shows that the value of the stamps missing is 6,541,433\$490. The investigation committee reports that the thieves made use of keys belonging to the establishment. The ex-director of the mint and his subordinates are severely censured in the report for lack of zeal and vigilance. There is no positive proof against the supposed thieves, who are employees of the establishment and the owners of the Café Portas; but the incriminating indications are considered very strong.

—The tribunal of accounts has refused to register the sum of 126,214\$840 for the payment of the account of Lage Irados for repairs on the cruiser *Tajano*. The cause of the refusal is the insufficiency of the balance on account of the respective appropriation. In future, contractors should be very careful in accepting work from the government. They should first ascertain that there is an appropriation for the work, then they should embargo its use for any other purpose; and then they should require ample guarantees for the payments under the contract.

—In December gold was at \$87 in Brazil. The government paid its service in full and became trusted at home and abroad. The result was that in 7 months it fell 200 points and gold now stands at only 188. No honest person has been ruined by the sharp decline because there are no sham national industries. No one has been so imprudent as to work up a scare about blue ruin and then repudiate 56 cents each dollar as there was no syndicate with a strong enough hold on the congress to pull it along the line of its own interests. Brazil is now celebrating as a national triumph, which does more honor to her than winning a war, the very same thing that interested people persuaded Argentine rulers would be the ruin of the country.—*Buenos Aires Herald*. [We fully appreciate the need of the lesson which the *Herald* expounds for the benefit of the Argentine government, but unhappily the reference to Brazil is sadly in fault. In December the Brazilian government did not pay its service in full, for it has not paid interest on its foreign debt and on its foreign railway guarantees for two years. Many honest persons have been nearly ruined by the fall in gold, which is largely the result of pure speculation. The virtues ascribed to us by the *Herald* are pleasing, but it can not be said that they really belong to us.—Ed. News]

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, July 24th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milr 1413000,	
gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	
in U. S. coin at 48.96/100	
1 sig.....	54.75 cts
do 1/10 (U. S. coin) Brazilian, gold.	14.97
do of 1/10 in Brazilian gold.....	3.80
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	11 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....	95.37
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	45.78, gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £.....	25 c.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £) 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	48.96
Value of £ 1 sterling	20.959

EXCHANGE.

July 16.—The market was unsettled; in spite of frequent changes of quotations, a considerable business was done.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 12 1/2—12 3/4
" ".....	closing 12 3/4
Private bills.....	opening 12 3/4
" ".....	closing 12 3/4

Official value of the milreis 451—458 reis gold.

July 17.—Today's market was also unsettled, but towards the close became firmer; an important amount of business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 3/4—12
" ".....	closing 12 1/6
Private bills.....	opening 12
" ".....	closing 12 3/16

Official value of the milreis 439—447 reis gold.

July 18.—The market was again unsettled, opening firm, weakening during the day and closing strong again. Business was small.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.....	opening 12 1/2
" ".....	closing 12 3/4
Private bills.....	opening 12 1/2
" ".....	closing 12 3/4

Official value of the milreis 449—453 reis gold.

July 19.—Today's market was quiet and movement insignificant.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 12 3/4
" ".....	closing 12 3/4
Private bills.....	opening 12 13/16—12 7/16
" ".....	closing 12 1/2

Official value of the milreis 458 reis gold.

July 20.—The market was weak and indisposed; there was some business transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 12 7/16—12 3/4
" ".....	closing 12 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 12 1/2—12 9/16
" ".....	closing 12 1/2

Official value of the milreis 445—461 reis gold.

July 21.—Today's market had the unsettled feature of the preceding days. In the morning there was some business done.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 12
" ".....	closing 11 1/2—11 1/4
Private bills.....	opening 12 1/2
" ".....	closing 12

Official value of the milreis 440—449 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th July, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—Unfortunately the gambling bacillus which has lately been playing havoc in the exchange market, has also invaded the coffee market and there was not a little buying and selling the past week for differences. A quarantine for such speculators would not be considered an unwarranted exercise of authority. The reported sales during the week aggregated 50,000 bags, against 44,000 bags in the preceding week. The receipts were 43,644 bags, and the shipments 50,972 bags. The market has been firm and prices advanced a milreis per arroba during the week. Yesterday the market was still firm in spite of unfavorable advices from abroad and the disinclination of the Americans to buy. The fluctuations in exchange are greatly impeding business and foreigners are disinclined to buy freely until exchange becomes steady.

Foreign advices state that the sales last week were: New York 232,000 bags, Havre 212,000, Hamburg 109,000, London 133,000; total 736,000 bags, against 342,000 in the same week of last year, and 474,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

	Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average
per arroba		sales	per 10 kilos
July 16.....	14\$500—11\$000	8,000 bags.	7\$00
" 17.....	11 200—11 400	6,000 "	7 200
" 18.....	11 000—11 200	12,000 "	7 200
" 19.....	11 800—12 000	7,000 "	7 400
" 20.....	12 000—12 200	12,000 "	7 200
" 21.....	11 800—12 000	5,000 "	7 200

The shipments since our last report have been:

37,791 bags for the United States	
11,102 " " Europe	
" " Cape of Good Hope	
6,636 " " River Plate, etc.	
1,415 " " Coastwise	
56,972 bags.	

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

	United States:	bags
July 18 New York Jr. str. <i>Others</i>		22,568
Europe:		
July 17 Trieste Aust. str. <i>Nagy Lajos</i>		6,671
Constantinople do.....		125
Odessa do.....		125
18 Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Santos</i>		6,381
18 Algiers Fr. str. <i>Chili</i>		325
Oran do.....		1,530

Elsewhere:

July 19 Valparaiso Br. str. <i>Iberia</i>	75
Talcahuano do.....	75
20 Montevideo Fr. str. <i>Les Alpes</i>	156
Buenos Aires do.....	2,480

The receipts for the past week were 41,733 bags against 35,343 bags for the previous week and 39,953 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

No. 0.....	July 21	July 13
1.....	12\$600	11\$400
7.....	12 000	10 800
11.....	11 600	10 400
9.....	11 200	9 800

The stock was estimated this morning at 170,917 bags according to the *Journal da Commercio*, and 126,476 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 412,370 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro		July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	since July 1
Receipts ..	bags	2,667	4,666	6,697	2,222	5,861	6,427	8,071	120,619
Shipments U. States ..	"	"	6,452	9,581	6,970	7,771	6,250	804	60,650
Europe ..	"	"	7,232	1,195	673	"	"	2,000	39,410
Cape ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
River Plate, etc.	"	"	"	3,869	2,066	"	"	"	1,771
Convertible ..	bags	"	150	"	"	400	"	"	1,413
Total Shipments ..	"	"	18,841	11,559	11,352	8,200	6,409	3,217	101,544
Stock ..	"	184,705	175,907	167,417	161,918	161,975	162,005	166,589	"
At Santos ..	N. Y.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
At Rio ..	N. Y.	"	115,000	113,400	115,200	138,200	143,200	125,800	"
Do ..	No. S.	"	102,500	118,000	105,800	114,600	118,800	116,500	"
N. Y. spot qua. N. Y. ..	"	"	9 3/4 c.	9 3/4 c.	9 3/4 c.	9 5/8 c.	11 1/4 c.	9 11/16 c.	"
Exchange on London ..	"	"	12 3/8 d.	12 1/4 d.	12 1/4 d.	13 3/8 d.	12 7/16 d.	12 1/4 d.	"
Reimbur. freight, 1/4% ..	"	"	50 c.	50 c.	50 c.	50 c.	50 c.	50 c.	"
Reimbur. on Santos ..	bags	"	28,855	20,903	15,485	24,858	20,903	20,903	"
Stock at Santos ..	"	387,260	399,480	392,380	387,260	392,380	401,990	401,990	"

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